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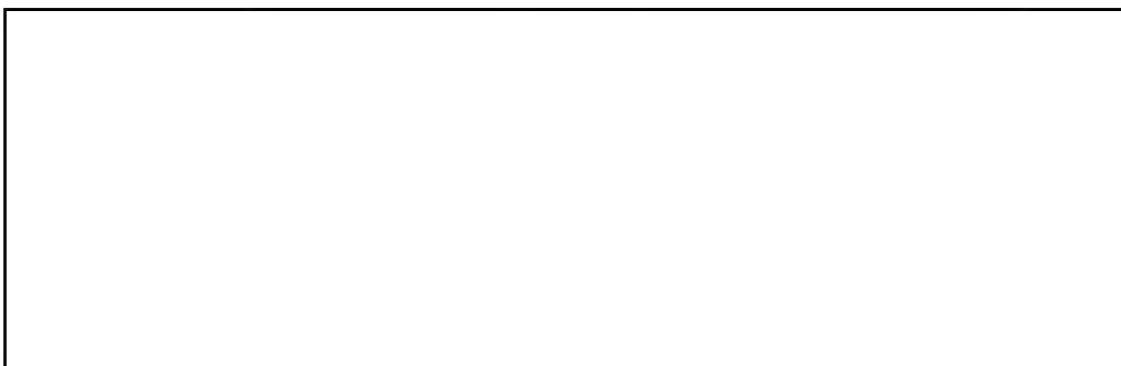
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State Dept. review completed

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**2. FRANCE MAY ACCEPT VIET MINH
REPRESENTATION TO PARIS**

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The French government intends to decide this month the question of Viet Minh representation in Paris, according to Jacques Roux, chief of

Far East Affairs in the Foreign Ministry. Roux stressed to American officials on 8 September, however, that it was not yet certain that France was prepared to accede to the Viet Minh desire to send an official economic and cultural mission. He pointed out, however, that if France was unable to make a favorable response, it would mean the end "in effect" to the Sainteny mission in Hanoi.

The American embassy in Paris believes that France does not want to terminate the Sainteny mission, and, in the hope that the Viet Minh will take a moderate line on the elections consultations issue, is reluctant to do anything that will offend the North Vietnam government.

Comment

Should France accept a Viet Minh mission, South Vietnam would probably become stronger in its opposition to consultations with North Vietnam on elections. The Diem government has long maintained that, among other things, unqualified American, British, and French backing is a prerequisite to acceptance of consultations.

3. ALBANIA MOVES TO IMPROVE ITS RELATIONS WITH ITALY

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The Albanian minister in Rome informed the Italian Foreign Ministry on 8 September that his government has decided to release 13 Italian POW's and begin talks with Rome on the "whole problem of normalization of relations." According to Secretary General Rossi-Longhi of the Italian Foreign Ministry, Italy intends to hold such talks.

Rossi-Longhi told the American embassy that he believed this approach resulted from Tirana's fear of the consequences of an agreement Yugoslavia and the USSR might have reached on Albania.

The Italian minister to Albania told the American embassy in Rome his government is considering making an official public statement of Italian interest in the neutrality, independence, and territorial integrity of Albania.

Comment

These conciliatory Albanian moves toward Italy are in keeping with the recent efforts by Tirana to play a part in the Soviet bloc's policy of conciliation.

There is no evidence that a Yugoslav-Soviet deal exists regarding Albania. Italian policy has consistently sought to keep a door open for the eventual renewal of Italian influence in Albania and to discredit Yugoslavia by accusing Tito of plotting a partition of Albania or seeking hegemony over it.